# EARLY SECESSION DAYS

The Sentiment Had No Bearing on the National Union.

Efforts of Alexandria and George town to Be Released From Their Association With the City of Washington-Appeals to the Maryland and Virginia Legislatures.

The exclusive jurisdiction of the United States was extended over the District of Columbia on the 27th of February, 1801, and almost immediately plans were proposed for a change in the District bounds, for its entire abolition. The act of March 3, 1791, which provided that nothing therein should authorize the erection of public buildings on the Virginia side of the river had created dissatisfaction there before the United States took control, and at the third session which Congress held in Washington Mr. Bacon, of New York, introduced a bill to cede back to Maryland and Virginia the land and jurisdiction which made the District of Columbia. On the 5th of February, 1863, the vote was taken on this proposal, and it was found to have only twenty-two supporters in the House of Representatives. In 1804 the at-tempt to discatablish the District of Columbis was again made by Mr. Bacon. This time his proposal was to re-cede to Maryland and Virginia all the territory except the city of Washington. These attempts seem, from the records, to have been abandoned after 1886 for many years. On both these occasions Mr. G. W. P. Custis of Arlington was an active opponent of re-

However, talk on the subject did not cease. It was cinimed on the one hand that the constitution of Maryland had been

retary. At this mesting a protest against retrocession was adopted. It was not, however, until 1834 that a general moveretrocession. It had been proposed in Congression. It had been proposed in Congression. It had been proposed in Congression. Scene 1—The Pipe of Peace in the District of Columbia. The two little cities, Crongetown and Alexandria, feared the overwhelming influence of the continually growing city of Washington, which might deprive them of the home rule which extended the proposed of Hiswatha. rowing city of Washington, which might eprive them of the home rule which existed in their numicipalities. Georgetown this time rook the lead and made a strong appeal to the State of Maryland for help, while Alexandria made an appeal to the Congressional delegation from Virginia.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th of February, Mr. Wise of Virginia in-troduced a resolution that the committee on the District of Columbia he instructed to enquire into the expediency of reced-ing, under proper restrictions and reser-vations, and with the consent of the peothe of this District and the States of Maryland and Virginia, the said District to the

In Georgetown a series of popular move ments in favor of a return to Maryland were initiated, and, after some preliminary proceedings, a mass meeting of the voters of Georgetown was called. The meeting was held on the 12th of February at the North Lancasterian school room, and "Potomac Advocate" states that it able ever held within our town." Mr. John Kuntz occupied the chair and Thomas Turner was the secretary. Mr. S. Me-Kenney introduced a resolution that "without reference to the political advantages to accrue to that portion of the county of Washington which lies west of Rock Creek, including Gorgetown, from a retroces-sion thereof to Maryland, provided tha it can be effected on such terms as shall secure from Congress the reimbursement from Congress of the debt created in the improvement of the harbor and the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ca-nal, will, in the opinion of this meeting, promote the pecuniary interests and gen-

napolis to seek help from the Legislature of Maryland, and action on the subject was begun in April, just before the time fixed for the adjournment. A committee

clusive jurisdiction over the same; and in such event the said territory shall thereupon be held and degmed a portion of the domain of Maryland and that the division.

and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the United States; and

subject, and the recession of Georgetown never again assumed formidable propor-

rote" that long gailed the young men the District; but the entente cordiale between the District cities was at an end forever when the corporation of George-town passed resolutions protesting against Congress giving aid in the construction of Aqueduct and the Alexandria Canal, which continued to Alexandria the Chesa-peake and Ohio Canal. And although Con-gress gave Alexandria \$500,000 for that

ork, yet the desire to be with Virginia was not allayed, and when a Democratic Congress refused to re-charter the Alexnoria banks the moneyed interests fell in with and even led the people, and then hegan an agitation which finally severed the District which Washington had made. Then, too, the Van Buren Administration was Democratic or "loco-for," as was was Democratic, or "loco-foco," as was andria was intensely Whig. The Harriso banner of 1840 bore on its reverse the pic ure of the "Sic semper" woman bending ver a shackled maiden in tears, and the gend read: "Our Revolutionary fathers stended us to be free. Sons of Virginia, vill you see us sinves?"

At first as the retrocession was so ve-hemently championed by the Whigs, the "Joco-focos" opposed it. The partisans of Van Buren were few in town, but very numerous in the county, and during Ty-ler's Administration the Democratic lead-ers began to see that if Alexandria was urned over to Democratic Virginia it would give the Democrats a more exten-tive influence; and so, when Polk came in, he Congress which completed the annexof Texas divided the District of bia, and Congress passed a law, ich President Polk approved, declaring at "all that portion of the District of lumbla ceded to the United States by State of Virginia, and all right and urisdiction, be hereby coded and forever elingulahed to the State of Virginia, in full and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside therein." So by this act of July 3, 1846, the District of Columbia, which came 66. the District of Columbia, which came to being February 27, 1801, ceased to ex-south of the river Potomac.

## OJIBWAY THEATRICALS.

An Outdoor Representation of "Hin watha." (From the Montreal Gazette.)

Last year Kabasea and Wabanesa, Ojib-way Indians, connected by marriage with choolcraft, and members of whose famibeen hereditary chiefs of the Dihwaya for a long time, attended the portsman's shows at Boston and New Ork. Relatives of these Indians occupy adding positions in Boston society, Schoolcraft married into the family of Shing-wank, and from him obtained the legend which he gave to Longfellow, out of which the great and immortal poem of "Hiawa-

Congress was authorized to accept a cestion only of territory to be "the seat of government," and that, inasmuch as tioned by Longfellow as the scenes of Hiawatha's adventures are the places to the city of Washington were not the seat of government, the retention of that territory was unconstituted in the detional.

In 1815 another proposal for the disinte-In 1818 another proposal for the disintegration of the District of Columbia came to the front, and a town meeting in Alexandria was called by the mayor. Dr. E. C. Marie, on the north shore of Lake Huron. Dick precided and Jacob Hoffman was secretary. At this meeting a protest against between the first of which are structed twenty-eight east of Sault Sie. Marie, on the north shore of Lake Huron. He invited the family of the poet, Long-fellow, to witness the tableaux, which are to the presented by live Indians. There will be seven weekes in the drawn as given by the main body in frantic accents to "hurry up" and "come along." Then come a party of "young people," whose conversation, never ceasing, is a marvel of innocuousness, and an old gentleman with a newspaper and a telescope, the latter of the main body in frantic accents to "hurry up" and "come along." will be seven scenes in the drama, as given ment outside of Washington was made for by the Olibway Indians, and they are as

Scane 2-The Childhood of Hiswaths;

Scene 4-The wooing of Hiawatha, and

scene 5—The wooling of Hiawatha, and the wedding feast, with the old Olibway songs and dances. Scene 5—Picture writing of Hiawatha. Scene 5—The coming of the missionary and the white white

and the white man. Scene 7—The departure of Hiawatha. Care has been taken to reproduce in de-tail, with great exactness, the minute and

marvelously correct description of the poet Longfellow. The islands are called the Desbarats Islands, because they are oppo-aire the Desbarats mining location and Desbarats station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the founders' intention to make this an annuale featival. They hope to be able to form an Indian fair, and nanufacture the more artistic Indian productions. The festival itself will be made both artistic and historical, and it is to be hoped that the effect upon the Indian will be to revive within him the life of the past and the desire to perpetuate those of his ancient customs and arts which are most useful intensition, and picturescue. et useful, interesting, and picturesque

## WOMAN IN MOROCCO.

A Land Where the Female Sex Has Only a Right to Exist.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.) Morocco is a paradise for the woman-ater. He who hath been scurvily served the unfair sex may there find balm for his bruised spirit. Either woman is not seen at all, or, if noticed in the public ways, is cursed and cuffed. Her highest promote the citizens." The ambition is to fatten on sweet stuff as a meeting requested the mayor to order a caged bird on grapessed; when her youth yote of the citizens of the territory affect— and beauty leave her, and kohl and henna weeting required to retrieve after the citizens of the territory after of on the 14th of February, and it such coden the 14th of February, and it such domesticity, she is thrown on public charking the common council of Georgetown lity as a private nuisance. To the Moslem way of thinking the new woman would be made to the common council of Georgetown way of thinking the new woman would be made to the council of the common council of Georgetown way of thinking the new woman would be men, mostly colored, who wait around in the council of the common council of Georgetown way of thinking the new woman would be men, mostly colored, who wait around in the council of the council o The Georgetown committee went to Anapolis to seek help from the Legislature

the land and Englishman feels his blood
to Maryland, and action on the subject

to Maryland, and to Maryland, and the Maryland, and t old hags seeping pace painfully on the hot, was begun in April, just before the time fixed for the adjournment. A committee reported a series of resolutions on the subject, the most important being this one:
"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland Go assent to the recession of Georgeiown and that portion of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, lying west of Rock Creek formerly included within the limits of Montgounery County; provided the Congress of the United States do agree to yield its exclusive jurisdiction over the same; and in such event the said territory shall there.

upon be held and deemed a portion of the comain of Maryland, and that the citizens thereof be entitled to all the immunities and privileges of citizens of the State, and the protection and continuance of all the corporate powers which may have been granted by the Congress of the United States."

On that occasion Mr. Cottman, of On that occasion Mr. Cottman, of Somerset, submitted an additional resolution, as follows:

"And whereas the Constitution of the United States has provived that Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the United States: and "Whereas the territory north of the Potomac, a portion of the domain of Mafyland, has been apparently and ostensibly ceded to the United States by an act of the Legislature of Manryland which was not ratified and confirmed by a succeeding Legislature, and this ostensible cession of the formitution as requires the action of two successive Legislatures in the mode provided by the constitution of Maryland; therefore, "Territory for this state, and now is, and of right ought to be, part of the territory of maryland."

The Legislature of Maryland, however, adjourned too soon for final action on the tubject, and the recession of Georgetown while the provention of the state, and now is, and of right ought to be part of the territory of maryland."

The Legislature of Maryland, however, adjourned too soon for final action on the tubject, and the recession of Georgetown while the provention of a whole monque full of suplent follows:

The Action of the domain of the Potomain the grave deliberations of a whole monque full of suplent follows:

The Action of the domain of the Potomain the grave deliberations of a whole monque full of suplent follows:

The Action of the domain of the Potomain the grave deliberations of a whole mongue full of suplent follows: and may even be treated with kindness

the grave deliberations of a whole mosque full of suplent fellow-citizens. And Fatma has seen the old scimitar, and thinks it looks best where it hangs, and is cir-The assistance given by Congress in accurring the release of the Holland loan when it was said that the District cities will be sold to the Dutch" quieted for a while the popular unrest at the "want of the congress of the structure of the blue-eyed Nazarene riding even then to visit the rowner, and wondering whether that undulating force.

Not Hungry Enough for That.

(From Judge.) Mrs. Farmer-II you'll saw that wood and split it and pile it up and bring in twenty armfuls I'll give you a piece of pie."
Weary Willie-Tanks, lady; but when I want ter est pile at dem rates I'll go ter de Paris Ex-position.

# ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

Picturesque Sights on the Banks of the Potomac.

Attractions of the Wharves-Departure of Saily Pestooned Excursion Bonts on Their Dally Trips-The Agricultural Garden Along the Shore-Cruising in a Police Boat

The river front of Washington on a bright summer morning does not offer, even along its busiest wharves, that distracting scene of bustle and confusion which is seen upon the waterways of a big commercial city. But if there is less of man, there is more of nature, and the Potomac has a matchless fascination to those devotees who live many a day and night upon its broad and beautiful expanse. By these is not meant the ordinary excursion passengers upon one of the large steamboats that ply in their regular course up and down the lower part of the river, to the accompaniment of brass bands and loud whistles, and song and mirth and great rejetcing, although such trips are very pleasurable. At all events they form the so's means by which most of the felk in this city derive their impressions of the beauty of the Potomac, but as the excur-sion boats only ply from the piers ad-jacent to the foot of Seventh Street to points down stream, it follows that the beautiful stretch between these piers and the Aqueduct Bridge is an unknown quan-

tity to the average excursionist.

But if, on a fine morning at this time of year, one chances to be too early for his excursion beat, or, better still, is able to take his own time through having a craft

his own, he will find plenty of sights along the wharves to amuse him while he waits. If an excursionist, and consequently in the neighborhood of the passenger piers, which, as before intimated, that the constitution of Maryland had been violated by the creasion without a vote upon the art flaving been taken at two successive sessions of the Maryland Legislature. In Virginia some talkers alleged that the prohibition of the erection of any of the pablic bulldings on the Virginia side of the river was a violation of the terms of cession, and made it void. Mr. Bacon and those of his opinion asserted that Congress was authorized to accept a cession only of territory to be "the seat of the same of the places men-

> the notion that they are late, as they urg-the main body in frantic accents to "hurry up" and "come along."
>
> Then come a party of "young people," he jeft his glasses at home, and the second of which he cannot see through because a len sis missing. And now the hoat commences to fill up rapidly with passengers who come in shoals and tumble over the carlier arrivals who have planted them-sives in chairs and camp stools on the steamer's deck. Then the whistle blows a second time with increased vehemence and bideousness, and there is a perfect babel of confusion generally among the people. A third roar and scheech and whine, and they are off, while a belated party gazes pathetically from the whorf

> their useless tickets.
>
> The wharves appear to exert a wonderful attraction ever boys and dogs, both of the unkempt and uncared-for description. Whenever a boat lands, or whenever a boat leaves, these inseparable denizens of the river front congregate, and seem to concentrate all their faculties in watching

at the boat just moving out, as they finger

the maneuvres going on about them.

A small schooner laden with watermelons arrives at a wharf and a row of bareons arrives at a wharf and a row of bare-footed and dirty urchins who have been sitting at the edge of the pler awaiting her coming, clamber on deck like monkeys and gaze, with hated breath, down the hatch-ways, while a peculiarly disreputable look-

At the ice wharves the schooners from At the ice wharves the schooners from Linine with their enormous cargoes, sometimes as much as 2,600 tons, are unloaded by sending the blocks of ice from the decks down an inclined plane to the storehouse, where they are either stored or put in wagons for immediate disposal. Underneath the inclined plane, which is in the nature of a ladder with very close rungs, so that the ice in sliding along is planed smooth on its under surface, stand a num-ber of poor little folk of both colors and sexes who eagerly gather up the stray particles of the precious material and put them in receptacles to carry home.

the prospect of securing a job of unloading a steamer of the various market goods which are shipped by the farmers and producers along the river to various commission merchants and wholesale dealers in this city. Some of the wealthier of these merchants have their own piers and boats, but the majority receive their supplies from the passenger boats or schooners that bring consignments to their va-rious customers. To see the rousiabouts the spirit of old.

unloading one of these heats is interesting.

It is, however, at night when the town The celerity and carelessness of rallway porters are as nothing to the lightning like rapidity with which all manner of vegetables, fruits, etc., loose or in bar-rels, are lifted from the vesse a hold, and sorted and hundled into the dealers' wagons, waiting to receive them.

Adjacent to the excursion plers is seen

the notice fronting Water Street (which is the boundary of the city in this direction) "Harber Master," concerning whose duties there is probably little knowledge generally among the people of Washington. Nevertheless evildoers on the river have good (or bad) reasons to remember the po-lice patrol boat, appropriately named "Vig-ilant," whose captain and crew of four police officers keep a sharp lookout for all

rouble upon the District waters.

A trip in the police boat, while not use ally attended by any exciting incidents, is sufficiently out of the way of ordinary riv-er experiences to be rather piquant to the movice. So suppose that being, generally speaking, strangers to the river immediately around Washington and desiring to become better acquainted with the entire water front of our beautiful city, we determine to take a trip in After obtaining the needful permission from the Harbor Master himself and intr duced by that personage to the genial offi-cer commanding the boat, we step one fine morning on the deck of the neat little tug and await events. On one side of the pier of the Harbor Master's boat is an elegantly constructed dock in which rests a neat lit

tle launch This craft belongs to the Secretary of probably say that its dread duties had caused it to shun notice, while it rocked fearfully in anticipation of another job. However, anyone's attention would be distracted from such gloomy reflections when a sharp whistle announces the departure of the police tur, which now strams out for the channel. Wos to those car less markers who obstruct this same channel by anchoring therein in violation of all

ules and regulations. The eyes of the offiers of the law run critically along the ex-ended line of sterns and broadsides, and the one that projects inside the water thoroughfare is borne down upon directly. If the captain and  $cre \pi$  are absent, the name of the former individual is asser-tained from some lazy-looking individual who is enjoying the doles far niente upon a pile of wood or watermelous, and, at all events, the name of the offending craft is entered in the police exptain's book. That individual, from his station in the pilot house, is constantly on the lookout also for fisherman who not centent with the modest hook and line endeavors to make more magnificent catches with the pro-

And now leaving the more crowded por-And now leaving the more crowded por-tion of the channel which extends from the starting point of the dock to within some hundred yards of the District end of the Long Bridge, one can safely assume, upon this bright morning, that no further trouble need be looked for, and can re-sign himself to a general and peaceful con-termistion of the scene around him. On templation of the scene around him. On the city side are untidy-looking wharves, with their heaps of coal, wood, and mer-chandise of every description. On the other perhaps, the most beautiful piece of farm land in the world—the Agricultural Department's experiment garden. This ex-tends from about the point at which the hoat started, or nearly opposite the Sev-cuth Street piers, to the line of the Long Bridge, and the contents of its trim-kept beds form a never-ending puzzle to the

As one of these latter said, it is strange to reflect that twenty years ago this beau-tiful and fruitful land was a water flat, over which a rowboat could pass to the other channel, which is now entirely hidden and which might be as far off as the ocean for all one can see of it.

A Grove of Weeping Willows Below the experiment garden, and extending from the point opposite the excursion wharves to the end of the stretch of land now dividing the channels of the Upper and Lower Potomac, is a line of weep ing willows that might suggest to the before-mentioned imaginative personage, especially when the wind is blowing, the idea that they were sadly and passionately waving their arms in a secret guilty con-fidence with the river. In reality these trees were planted by the Government that their tenacious roots might form a bulwark behind the granite walls enclosing the artificially reclaimed soil, so as to prevent the earth from pressing against and destroying its enclosing boundaries. This artificial piece of land it is designed to convert into a public park, although

the work is not yet begun.
It is really an island, as the waters of Big Basin enclose its western side. Big Basin, by the way, forms a more or less effectual means for flushing the river channel along the wharves, being provided with lock gates that open mechanically at flood-tide and close upon its ebb. With-out this arrangement the water along the river front, instead of being yellow, as it

now is, would be black.

The commencement of Long Bridge marks the junction of the river channel just traversed with Big Basin, and when the lock gates are open small pleasure craft can go from one to the other, providing they can pass under the arches of a small granite bridge witch divides the two. Big Basin is a great resort for fish-ermen, who sometimes bring their fam-ilies with them to partake of the sport. The basin has also an outlet into the southern channel of the river, which is really now part of the "Upper Potomac." Before noticing the distinguishing characteristics of this part of the river it Long Bridge is very attractive and pictur-

On the channel side are the wharves, and anchored out in the streat, pleasure craft of all descriptions, from the unwieldy looking house boat to the trim cance. Far away the wooded heights of Anacostia are visible, and the experiment garden is on the right hand. On the Big Basin side, the wharves are substituted for a flat green expanse sur conding a amouth body of water contained as in an enormous washing basin, enclosed on all sides except its two narrow outlets by circular stone walls. The Washington Monument rises grantly and abruptly, apparently close at hand, and in the distance are the gently swelling hills of Virginia.

swelling hills of Virgista.

But it is, perhaps, from the southern channel of the river which conducts large craft to Georgetown that the most beautiing mongrel paces up and down the wharf as if exasperated at his inability to join them. Very often the boys bring the dogs to the wharf for the purpose of giving them a bath by the unceremonicus method of pitching them in, and dragging them out again by the nose.

At the ice wharves the schooners from the southern channel of the river which conducts large craft to Georgetown that the most benutiful scenes around Washington are presented. Staming up this portion of the stream, one sees through the green foliage on the banks the chief buildings of the city, showing like fairy vistas. The dome city, showing like fairy vistas. The dome of the Capitol, the golden cupols of the Library of Congress, are mingled, but a short distance, apparently, from the White House and War, State, and Navy Department building. The Monument appears no place so grand and imposing, and the river, leaving all its imperfections behind, seems intent upon charming our eyes and glad-dening our hearts by its sparkling beauty.

Grown the Chlory Tilmac)
Its most charming our years and gain, and the terms of the part of the corrections.

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Li Hung Chang is quoted as saying, with great satisfaction: "We have no 'new women' in China, and we want none. We stop their education at the seventh year."
The Empress Dowager is in no sense of the word a "new woman." She is a typical bloodthirsty and cruel ruler such as were not unknown among women in the dark ages in Egypt, Greece, Russia, Italy, and even England. There is nothing to be hoped for in noble qualities from the men of a nation where women are held in such subjection as in China. Neither slaves nor dolls can produce a grand type of man-

There is no surer indication of the progress of civilization than the position of the women of a century. Where the highest intellectual, moral, and social development is permitted to the mothers of the race we find these qualities reaching their finest flowering in manhood. During the countless generations when

the Chinese Empire was entirely isolated from the rest of the world there was no opportunity to study the social features of er people, but now that the rifts have been made in the various parts of the wall which has shut her in for centuries, and modern civilization has entered in, we behold the results of her degraded woman-hood. We see a class of men in whose lives women have played no part except to produce them and enable them to pro-duce others like themselves, a nation duce others like themselves, without mothers in the highest acceptation of the word.

Many Curious Remedies in Chinese Apothecary Shops.

ronies, Astringents, and Sedative Used by the Physicians-Peculiar Virtues of Pinnts and Roots of All hinds-Petrified Crabs for Skin Eruptions-Candles of Castor Oil.

The Chinese physician employs strange

and wonderful means for the recovery of his patient, and the list of medicines in vogue with the Celestials will doubtless open the eyes of many an Occidental prac-For instance, cantharides is considered sure cure for hydrophobia; the fruit of

ardamom is supposed to increase knowlkin of a certain kind of orange is used as a sedative; dried aloe flowers are used in pulmonary affections, and are also em-ployed in cookery as a tonic or relish. The honeysuckle is given in cases of rheuma-tism, and the dogbane in diseases of the

kidneys.

Almonds are sedatives in the Chinese harmacopoela and cassia buds a tonic an stringent. Melon seeds are taken for oughs, colds, and asthma, while the morn ng-glory root is used in severe dysper-Pumpkins are believed to posicist soothing properties and are used in cases of colics, spasms, etc. Quite a number of vegetables are considered cures for concaption and remittent fever. The under hell of the land turtle is taken as a decoction by the aged and weak and is used generally as a stinulant, as is also the mustard seed. To deanders are attrib-uted rejuvenating and highly nutritive malities. One vegetable, with an unpro-counceable Chinese name, is employed to work off the effect of drunkenness.

Fragments of fossil crabs, crushed and cowdered, are considered a specific in af-ections of the eye. Rhubarb is indigenous to China, and in former times Canton was the only port from which the drug was the only port from which the drug was exported. The Chinese dig the roots early in the spring, before the leaves ap-pear, cut them into long. Sat pieces, dry them for two or three days in the shade, and then string them on cords. Tumeric is used for discases of the skin, also as a yellow dye in the preparation of tobacco and, mixed with indigo or Prussian blue, is the means employed for coloring green tea and also to season curries. Another of the Chinese vegetables is used to bring on the cruption of smallpox, as well as to

on the cruption of smanpox, as well as to color candles, while still another plant is found indispensable in curing holls and stringthening the hair.

From castor oil beans the Chinose express an oil which is used in the manufacture of candles. A very costly gelatine is made by boiling down deer horns, afterwhich it is completed as the form made. is made by bolling down deer norm, attended which it is employed as a tonic. One medicine, taken in liquor, is thought to heat fractures of any kind. Petrified crashs are used for bolls, sores, etc., smake spins for would be worth 64 cents. At the end of the rourth it would be worth 16 cents. At fractures of any kind. Ferrified crabs are used for boils, sores, etc., smake spins for amalipox, and caterpillars are employed in brunchial complaints; dried cow's gall is used as an expectorant; the refuse of to-bacco, mixed with straw, as a stimulant, and cow's glue, made from buffalo hides, as a sedative.

In fact, almost every natural production, mineral, vegetable, and animal, is used in China for some medicinal purpose. Glue

China for some medicinal purpose. Glue seems to possess wonderful healing properties taken internally, a rather striking means for mending the human machinery.

That made from tortoise shell is considered a tonic, while that obtained from tiger's homes has also great virtue and

sidered a tonic, while that obtained from tiger's bones has also great virtue, and costs \$1,500 per picul (1231-2 pounds) a prohibitive price in China.

Saited scorpious are considered excellent in cases of smallpox. Ant enters scales cure rheumatism, and although the use of live leeches is unknown, those animals are made into a decoction, being first put into water or spirit, and the result taken internally as a nurgative or avoiled out.

## TO FEEE ALL CAGED BIRDS. Illinois' Game Warden's Work in

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

There is not a native song bird that can be made to breed in captivity, and to every one of these birds has been stolen from the nest either in the egg or while men's wear is a thing of the past, accordingly.

Dealing With the Plague.

(From the San Francisco News Letter.)

The presence of the plague in Honolulu has revealed some peculiarities of the form of government in our new possessions in the Pacific. The Government seems to be a sort of close corporation full of Poohbalas. No official seems worthy the name unless he holds at least ten positions. This condition of affairs has provoked some humorous situations—humorous in the face of the plague.

of the plague.

Minister of the Interior Cooper, for in-Minister of the Interior Cooper, for instance, is president or the board of health.

If in the people at Hilo opposed the landing of goods from Honolulu, with shotgans
to enforce their opposition, the Minister
of the Interior was sent to Hilo to assert
his authority. He was also met by the
shotgan delegation, with Sheriff Andrews
at its head. Sheriff Andrews was also the
agent of the board of health at Hilo. After

some varieting Cooper asked the agent of the board of health to come out and see him on the steamer. Finding that he could produce no effect on the sherid. Mr. Cooper asserted his au-thority as president of the board of health. "As our agent," said he, "I order you to use your power to have these steame's fanded." "It's no use trying," said Andrews: "the people won't stand it, and I am with the

Very well, then, you are discharged."

"I'm stfil sheria. "I regret that in some of my capacitie can I reach you. I shall send the minister of your department down tomorrow."
"He'll never get near enough to see me," retorted Andrews, pulling away from the steamer. The shotguns were turned on the sheriff and he was warned away.

"It's all right hours" he walled. "Two

"It's all right, boys," he yelled; "I've been fired. I am no longer with the board He was permitted to land,

Minister Cooper, in one of his other ca-acities, ordered the chief of the fire de artment to burn down certain buildings The chief protested and said that he would appeal to the board of health. At the meeting of the board of health the chief dge by strengthening the stomach, which claimed that the buildings were not in an organ the Chinese identify with a person's unsatisfactory condition. As president of lisposition and montal capacity; the drival the board of health Minister Cooper had to agree with the chief, and he reversed the

order made by his other self.

Even in time of plague all the elements of comic open are to be found in our new island possessions.

### A MERE MATTER OF FIGURES. Problems That Would Send Any Machematician Crary.

(From the Chicago News.) "I'm up a stump," confessed a pur-ed young man the other day as he ran is fingers through his hair and look d the picture of perplexity. "I thought i the paper.' It is said to have been a matter ould do figures, and I believe I can yet; but my theories of life are saidy shaken by them. A daffy friend of mine who calls himself a socialist started me going on a problem. He said he could prove that continued compound interest would ruin the world in the course of time, and therefore interest was avone."

better question," was the querulous ans-wer. "He has set my brain going until whirls with trying to multiply trillions

ung on me. "He said, and I laughed at him, that a rupted, until he shall be able, from experent put at 6 per cent compound interest at the year 1 would now have a value equal to the weight of the soler system in gold for each and every second of time since the beginning of the Christian era. I thought he ment for the public to bother their minds

was right.

At the end of the first twelve years A. D. it would be worth 2 cents. At the end of the second twelve-year period it would be

was at the start. The next 129 years would see it worth 1,000 times more, or \$10,000, instead of \$10. The year 350 would bring it through three 120-year periods and would fix its worth at \$10,000,000. Each period of 120 years would, you understand, add three ciphers, which is the same as multiplying ir by 1,000. At 480 A. D. it would be worth \$10,000,000,000, By 720 A. D. \$10,000,000,000,000,000, would be its value. Add three more sets of ciphera for the next three 120-year periods and bring. the next three 120-year periods and bring it to \$10,000.000,000,000,000,000,000,000. would be at the end of 1080 A. D., wouldn't

"From 1080 A. D. to 1800 A. D. is 720 warer or spirit, and the result taken fitern tily as a purgative, er applied outwardly in cases of bruises. Dried toads
are considered a tonic, and being sold
at 2 cents each, are especially popular. A
tiger's skull is regarded as a charm against
typhoid fever, ague, rheumatism, and
rheumatic headache; also as a protection
from the danger-of being bitten by a mad
day. Pearls are negarible in affections of
day pearls are measurable in affections of
ed out a few minutes ago, it took eight years, equal to six of the 120-year periods. That would mean adding six more sets of zeros to bring it down to the beginning of more of compounding interest. As I figur-ed out a few minutes ago, it took eight twelve-year periods, or ninety-six years to increase the cent to \$2.56. The ninety-six years is about the same as a century, and to get what the cent would now be Wouldn't that fade John D.

Rockefeller? "Now for the number of seconds in the Its an old saying that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. This does not agree with the opinion of H. W. Lovedey.

3.890 in an hour and 88,400 in a day is the saying t

young. The new broads have to be stolen ing to the statements of Lynn manufactor replace those that die, and thus the woods are stripped of them. As the br's production in late years. Without excepcaptured do not breed, each one captured means the destruction of what might have been a numerous progeny.

"And in saving the birds we will save also the trees and the cross of them." also the trees and the crops of the country
from the destructive bugs, worms, a d
other insucts which are the food of the
birds."

men were always regarded by shrewd men
in the shoe business as more or less of a
fad, and were not expected to become an
established feature of the business. One of

a matter of course. This dies not apply, however, to the more

# A PIONEER NEWSPAPER

The Washington Gazette Antedates the Old Intelligencer.

ublished on Wednesdays and Saturdays for a Number of Weeks, But Forced Out of Existence for Lack of Funds-Enigmatical Statements of the Editor and Proprietor

"It appears to be the prevailing opinion." said an old journalist to a Times reporter recently, "that the 'National Intelligencer' was the first newspaper printed in this city. This, however," he continued, "is an erroneous notion. Washington Gazette' was first published here on June 15, 1796, by a bookseller named Benjamin More. It was a semiweekly abeet, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at a subscription cost of \$4 per annum. 'The 'Gazette' was a remarkable specimen of neat typography for those days, with an engraving of a shield, centred with an eye darting rays, and the notto Nunquam Dormio."

"This paper continued to be published by Mr. More for over a year, at the end of which period the following notice appeared in its columns: "The "Washington Gazette" will not be published again until the publication is attended by some profit to the publisher;" and it was further stated that 'nothing but want of money stops "How does he figure that out?" queried the worried youth's confidant.
"How doesn't he figure it out?" is a following notice: "The "Washington Gaodd announcements in his generally clevzette" again makes its appearance, and its editor hopes to receive that encourageby the infinite. Wait till I tell you what ment from the public which will enable him to continue the publication uninterand I laughed at him, that a rupted, until he shall be able, from expe-

was crazy, but I figured it out and found it over, although what Mr. More exactly was right." Why, I believe you're crazy, too," blurted out the confident wit's a look combining compassion and curiosity.

"No, I'll show you how the figures are sail straight. You can easily figure out that money at 6 per cent doubles itself in tweive years. That's easy to understand. At the end of the first tweive years A. D. At the end of the first tweive years A. D. ed phraseology by the contentions of our minds always contain the ideas to be brought forward hereafter, behaving to ourselves in consequence thereof—there is possibly a very deep and subtle meaning hidden in such involvaed phraseology, but the trouble is to make it out. However, to return to Mr. More and the 'Gazetta.'

"After a continued struggle of about thirty-five weeks, evidently against adverse conditions. The eccentric editor announced, in his issue of March 24, 1798, the lowing: 'I shall not be able to contin the publication of the "Washington Ga-zette" unless some friend should lend a helping hand. Hope has led me into a thicket of difficulties, and appears to be departing from me. The fact was that Washington then, what there was of it, did not offer a very promising field for any newspaper, and there can be jittle doubt that Mr. More must have been a man of an extremely sanguine temperament ever to have attempted the venture, and in that light this last announcement of the luck-

light this last announcement of the luck-less editor has a certain pathetic meaning.

"The 'National Intelligencer' was estab-lished in Washington in October, 1800, at about which time the removal of the F-d-eral Government from Philadelphia to this city took place. The first number of this paper appeared October 31, the citier and proprietor being Samuel Harrison Saith. The office of the publication was in a row of brick buildings on New Jersey Avenue, erected by Thomas Law. The private to i-dence of Mr. Smith, the editor, was long one of the most conspicuous objects in the vicinity, being situated on a command ag site about 300 feet above the waters of the

Potomic.
"The 'Intelligencer' was what is termed three times though unanticipated, embarrassments at-tending the removal of the printing office. The vensels which contained the greater part of the material sailed from Philadel-phia on September 20, but did not arrive in this city until the 25th instant, owing to her having been driven on shore by the violence of the late storm. The editor, at the commencement of his

which both he and his son won such di-tinction in this country. The latter su-ceeded Mr. Smith as proprietor and editor of the 'Intelligencer.' While head of the of the Intelligencer. While used of the paper Mr. Gales reported the debates in the Senate, and his partner, W. W. Seaton those in the House. Had It not been for the presence of the former in the Secate the great speeches of Hayne and Webster. would have been entirely lost to the world. In fact, it is to the editors of the 'Na-tional Intelligencer' that we owe the preservation of the earlier debates of Congress.

"The politics of the National Intelli-gencer' during its entire term of exist-case would form somewhat complex matter for investigation. The surject is lumped by the old journalists in the statement that it was Jeffersonian till Jackson's time, and then Whig till Lincoln's time, when it

became Democratic. "However, it cannot be denied that the 'Intelligencer,' generally maintained a high and conscientious standard of journalism."

Secret Ininet Four Centuries,

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Chinese porcelain was common in Europe for 400 years before a German potter succeeded in finding out the process of traking it. This Chinese pottery is scattered all over the world, and everywhere valued; but nowhere was the distribution more curious than in Western Canada. Early in the century a Chinese junk was cast away on the Pacific Coast of America just south of Varceouver Island, and its cargo of willow-patters plates fell into the hands of the Hudden Rev Company's officers. Still in the research, realing posts of the for traders a few fine speciment remain.